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BASHKIRIA REPORTS METHODS OF PETROLEUM EXTRACTION,  
1950 ACHIEVEMENTS, 1951 PLEDGES

LISTS EFFICIENCY METHODS -- Moscow, Izvestiya, 31 Mar 51

Petroleum workers of the Bashkir ASSR have assumed new obligations for 1951. By mobilizing available reserves they have resolved to extract considerably more petroleum during the year than previously and to achieve higher technical progress.

Contoural flooding employed in the Tuymazy oil fields was originated by Soviet science. This method makes it possible to extract at the cheapest rate all petroleum from the deposit, not one third to one half as was the case when the old method was used. With this new type of exploitation of petroleum deposits the drilling front is greatly narrowed, drilling time definitely is decreased, and savings to the State are increased. Production costs of one ton of petroleum are lowered to one sixth their former rate.

Simultaneously with contoural flooding, new Soviet techniques are spreading widely. In addition to the machines and instruments provided by industry, technical innovations, suggestions of inventors, efficiency experts, and oil field workers are being utilized. Special scraper dewaxing devices have been introduced to remove wax which is precipitated on the walls of compressor-pump pipes. These devices are lowered and hoisted by electric winches. The automatic scraper designed by the Ufa Scientific Research Petroleum Institute is particularly effective.

Many oil wells have been provided with automatic liquid-level controls and gas-pressure regulator valves. At oil field No 1 of the Tuymazaneft' Trust a dispatcher system of control with a block system has been put in effect in a number of wells. Now, operators can service five to six wells from one point.

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New, perfected heavy equipment, prepared by Ural machine-building plants, has doubled the speed of oil-well sinking under difficult geological conditions. The use of a Krelius machine in conjunction with a movable electric power station has proved advantageous in exploratory drilling. Drilling speed has become two to three times as great as it formerly was, and it has become possible to drill wells to a depth of 1,200 meters. The Bashneft' Association is preparing an Ufimets Krelius machine with whose help it will be possible to achieve a depth of approximately 2,000 meters.

One of the outstanding drillers of the Tuymazaneft' Trust, in collaboration with the engineers, worked out a system of turbodrilling by a forced method. One driller achieved a rate of 1,012 meters per machine-month, while another set the record for Bashkiria with 1,142 meters. The number of brigades using the forced method is increasing but the maximum dissemination of the method is contingent upon the allocation of additional mud pumps to Bashkiria by the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry. The drilling rate would be stepped up 20-30 percent if all brigades were converted to this method.

The office for contourall flooding aims at an educational level of 7 years schooling or secondary-school training for each worker. Workers may study in a school for young workers, at a correspondence secondary school, or at a petroleum tekhnikum. -- S. Kurykin, chief, Bashneft' Association, Hero of Socialist Labor, Deputy to Supreme Soviet USSR

WORKERS REVIEW ACHIEVEMENTS, MAKE PLEDGES -- Moscow, Pravda, 30 Mar 51

In a letter to Stalin the petroleum workers of the Bashkir ASSR list their past achievements and make pledges for 1951 as follows:

They state that they completed the postwar Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule, as well as the additional pledges which they had made for the year. They extracted 2.5 times as much petroleum in 1950 as in 1946, refined twice as much petroleum, carried out 3.3 times as much oil-well drilling and 6.5 times as much construction and assembly work.

During the past 5 years, petroleum fields and refineries gave the state 117 million rubles of accumulations above-plan. The year 1950 showed increases over 1949 as follows: for petroleum extraction, 30 percent; for refining, 6.5 percent; for drilling, 20.7 percent; and for construction, 49.5 percent.

During the past 5 years, 379,000 square meters of living quarters were constructed and put in use, including 114,000 square meters in 1950. Dozens of new schools, new clubs, hospitals stores, public eating places, baths, kindergartens, and nurseries were constructed.

The petroleum workers pledge to:

1. Increase petroleum extraction 22.4 percent above their 1950 achievement and deliver 100,000 tons of petroleum above the plan established for 1951.
2. Complete the plan for drilling ahead of schedule and increase the speed of drilling 15 percent for exploitational drilling, 16 percent for exploratory drilling, and 5 percent for shallow (Krelius) drilling. Drill not less than 80 percent of the meterage by the turbine method and mechanize derrick assembly operations.

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3. Complete the year program for construction and assembly work being carried out by the organization itself by 21 December 1951. Put in use during 1951 by 18,500 square meters of new living quarters being built by the organization itself.

4. Reduce the production costs of one ton of petroleum 2 percent below the plan and achieve 5 million above-plan rubles of gains from their basic activities.

5. Increase labor productivity 2 percent above the 1951 plan for petroleum extraction and one percent for drilling.

6. Begin deep exploratory drilling in ten areas and open up one new petroleum deposit.

7. Train and retrain 4,500 workers.

Enterprises of the Pashneftezavody Association pledge to:

1. Exceed the plan for petroleum refining one percent and the plan for light-colored petroleum products 1.2 percent.

2. Increase the amount of light-colored petroleum products derived from crude petroleum 0.5 percent above the plan.

3. Increase labor productivity 1.5 percent about 1950.

4. Lower industrial losses of petroleum and petroleum products 3 percent above the planned norm.

5. Save above the planned norm 2.3 percent of fuel and 3 percent of electric power, steam and reagents.

6. Familiarize themselves with new technological processes of petroleum refining and start issuing new types of petroleum products.

7. Construct and put in use 6,300 square meters of living quarters being built by the organization itself.

8. Lower production costs of petroleum products 0.8 percent below the plan and achieve above-plan savings of 4 million rubles.

9. Train and retrain 950 workers.

The construction organizations pledge to:

1. Complete by 21 December the year plan for construction and assembly work and assure completion of the plan for putting industrial structures into use.

2. Complete ahead of schedule living quarters and cultural and public buildings being built by contract. Put in use in 1951 not less than 91,000 square meters of new living quarters and 20 cultural and public buildings.

3. Completely utilize the capacity of the newly constructed brick plants and other local construction-materials enterprises, and also take measures for further increasing their capacity and improving the quality of their operations.

4. Intensify work for the complete mechanization of construction and assembly work, and assure the fulfillment of the established plans for the mechanization of construction, the increase of labor productivity, and the lowering of production costs.

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